Magazine of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters

Volume Two ♦♦♦ Number Five

March, 1905

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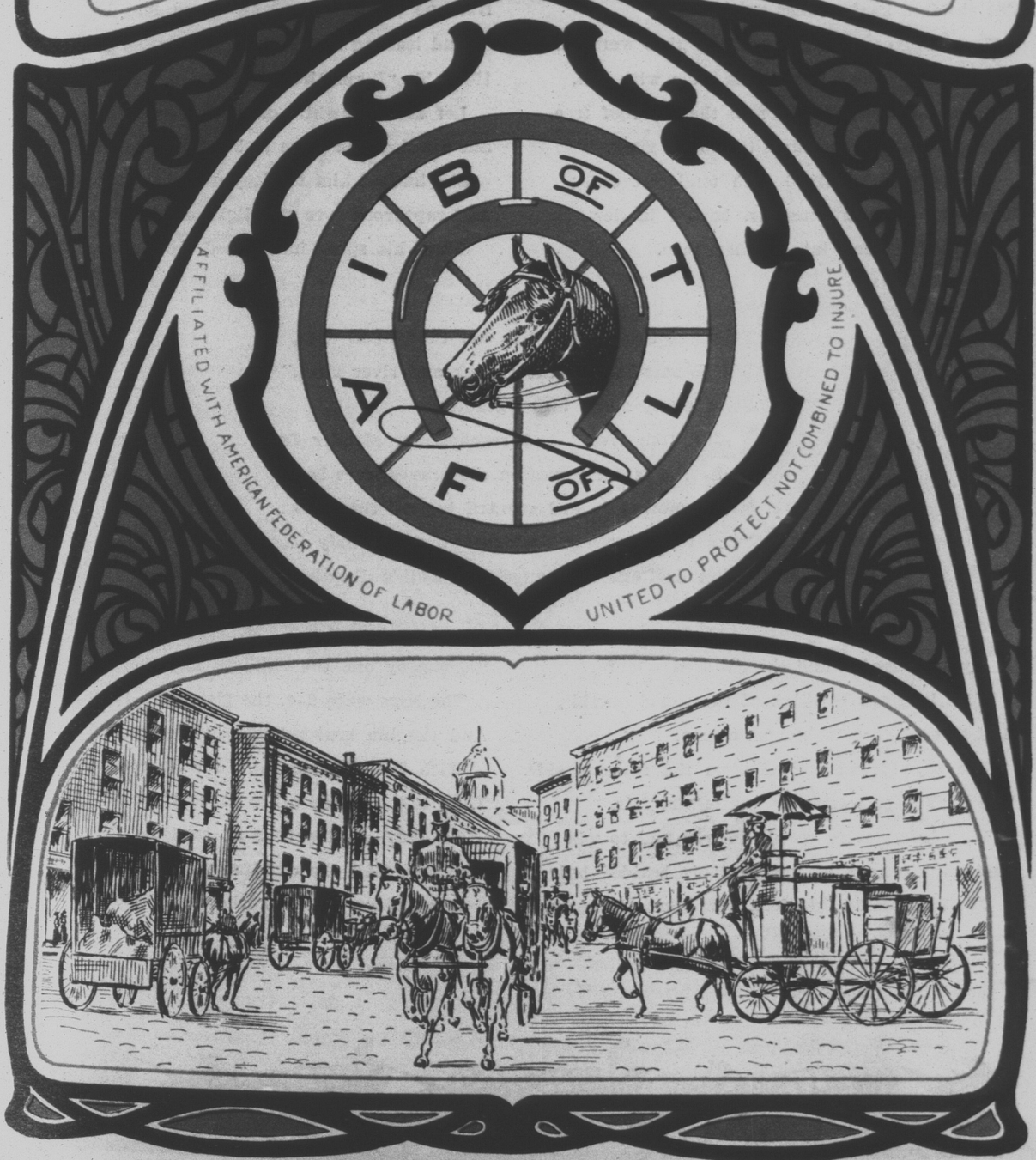
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS

THE CHILDREN WE KEEP

BY MRS. E. V. WILSON.

The children kept coming one by one,
Till the boys were five and the girls were three,
And the big brown house was alive with fun,
From the basement floor to the old roof tree.
Like garden flowers the little ones grew,
Nurtured and trained with tenderest care;
Warmed by love's sunshine, bathed in dew,
They blossomed into beauty rare.

But one of the boys grew weary one day,
And leaning his head on his mother's breast,
He said, "I am tired and can not play;
Let me sit awhile on your knee and rest."
She cradled him close to her fond embrace,
She hushed him to sleep with her sweetest song,
And rapturous love still lightened his face
When his spirit had joined the heavenly throng.

Then the eldest girl, with her thoughtful eyes,
Who stood where the "brook and river meet,"
Stole softly away into Paradise
E'er "the river" had reached her slender feet.
While the father's eyes on the graves were bent,
The mother looked upward beyond the skies:
"Our treasures," she whispered, "were only lent;
Our darlings were angels in earth's disguise."

The years flew by, and the children began
With longings to think of the world outside,
And as each in turn became a man,
The boys proudly went from the father's side.
The girls were women so gentle and fair,
That lovers were speedy to woo and to win;
And with orange blooms in their braided hair,
Their old home they left, new homes to begin.

So, one by one the children have gone—
The boys were five, the girls were three;
And the big brown house is gloomy and lone,
With but two old folks for its company.
They talk to each other about the past,
As they sit together at eventide,
And say, "All the children we keep at last
Are the boy and girl who in childhood died."

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is conducted upon an entirely different plane.

The great inventions in machinery and the vast improvement in the tools of labor have so divided and subdivided and classified work that each workman performs but a comparatively infinitesimal part in the production of a finished article; that the tools are owned by the employers; that industry is concentrated in great plants under the direction of comparatively few persons; that the workmen have therefore lost their individual industrial independence and liberty, and that only in so far as they associate themselves for the benefit and protection of all, do they regain their individual as well as their collective independence and liberty, with the opportunity of the attainment of that greater liberty in order to place them in the position to afford them the greater freedom to contract.

No man can assert in our day that an individual workman in seeking employment from one of the great corporations enjoys the freedom of contract to determine the conditions upon which his labor shall be sold to the corporation. It is not an answer to say that he need not make the contract for the sale of his labor, that he may go elsewhere, for with present-day industrial methods and concentration of industry not only are nearly all the occupations under the control of few persons, but often they are under one direct management.

WILLIAM KELLEY.

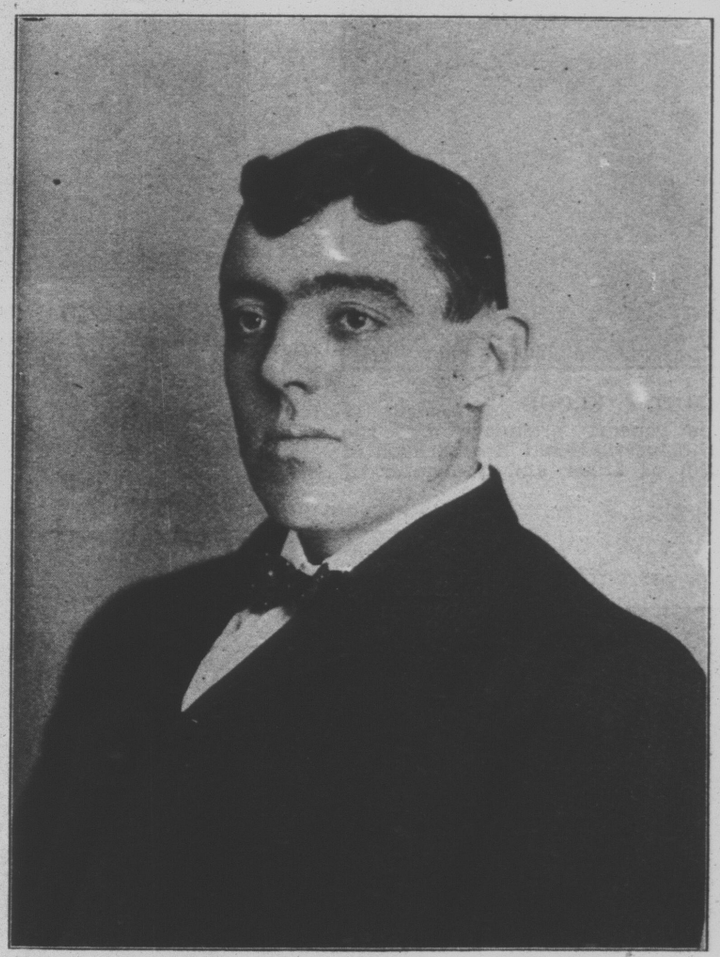
Brother Kelley is the newly elected Secretary-Treasurer of Local No. 704, Coal Teamsters, of Chicago.

Upon the occasion in question the writer hereof took advantage of the moment to say:

"May I ask your indulgence for a moment? I desire to make just one remark which I believe I ought to make, and that is that the laborer for centuries has been a slave until he has developed into a wage

earner and a free American citizen; that any associated effort that shall give the laborer a shorter workday, which means larger leisure, more opportunities for the cultivation of his mind and his body, more opportunity to devote his attention to the well-being of himself and his fellows and his family, any associated effort that shall tend to the uplifting of the wage earner, must of necessity tend to the improvement of the conditions of all the people, and that this means larger liberty and opportunity; that there is no such thing possible as the improved material conditions of the working people involving slavery or the loss of freedom; that freedom, as Heine puts it, is bread; that bread is freedom, and that without bread there is no such thing as freedom and liberty. I would not feel called upon to say this were it not that the statement made this evening was a repetition of one made today, from which I then felt and now feel called upon to express my dissent."

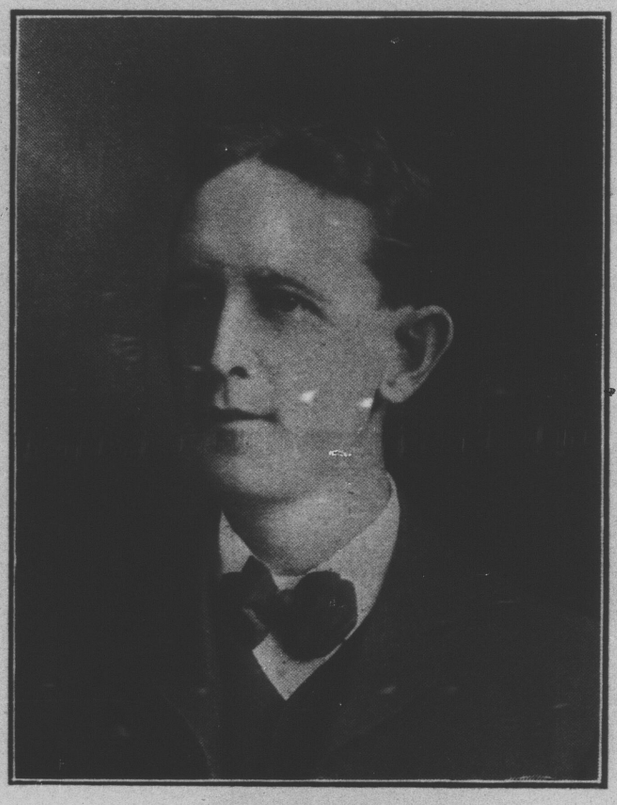
There was neither time nor opportunity to say more then. We simply refer to it now, and inquire what, after all, is in the mind of President Eliot and those few, and we are pleased there are very few who think with him, when he speaks of "peace with liberty." Surely he can not have in mind the wage earners of our country.



JOHN SMITH.
President Local No. 704 Coal Teamsters of Chicago.

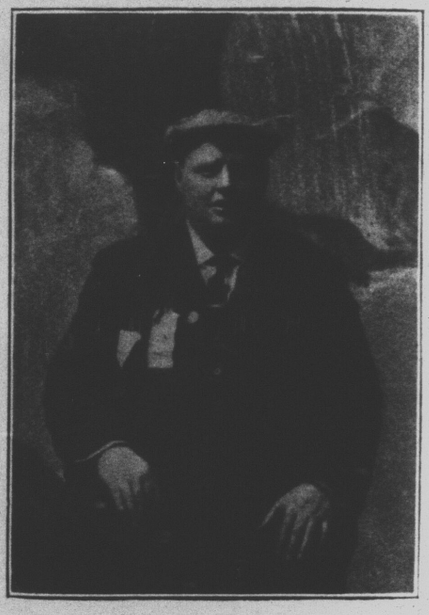
And, after all, what is liberty? Is it some fanciful phrase with which to conjure, signifying nothing real or tangible? Was there ever in this world a people who, in their normal conditions, were hungry, and who at the same time enjoyed liberty?

Real liberty was never yet conceded to any people. Liberty comes from power, and conscious power, and that conscious power intelligently and humanely wielded.

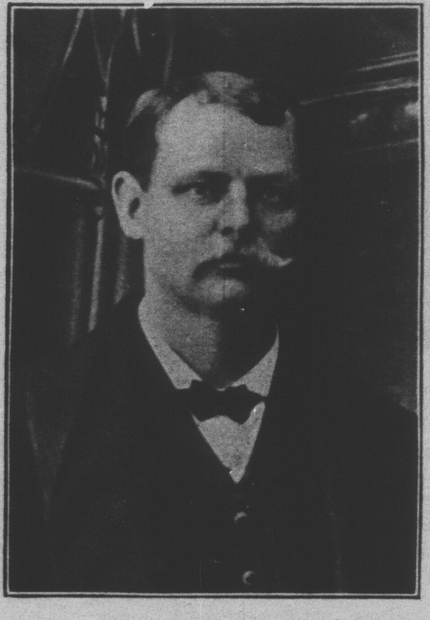


EMMET T. FLOOD.

Brother Flood is general organizer for the Local No. 715 of the International Brotherhood of American Federation of Labor and a member of Teamsters.



HUGH M'NULTY,
Business Agent Sanitary Wagon Drivers' Local, No. 726, Chicago.



A. C. M'GREGOR,
President Sanitary Wagon Drivers' Local, No. 726, of Chicago.

JOHN J. O'CONNOR.

Brother O'Connor was recently elected to the office of Secretary-Treasurer of Local No. 705, the largest local union of teamsters in existence.

The individual workmen in modern industrial affairs have no power, and are conscious of the lack of that power. Conditions compel them to accept terms of employment as determined, not by themselves, not by themselves and their employers, but by their employers alone.

A man who must sell his labor upon such conditions as his employer may determine, can not by any form of reasoning be regarded as either free or enjoying liberty.

The association of workmen with workmen in industry instills courage and independence in the collective individuals. It places them upon a plane where they have an opportunity of determining the conditions upon which their labor may be disposed. In other words, it gives them the greater opportunity of freedom to contract to obtain better results for the only power which they possess, their power to labor. It brings to them shorter hours of daily toil, with more opportunity for rest and leisure and the cultivation and education of their higher and better natures. It gives them a larger return in the form of wages for the labor they perform, and thus affords them the better opportunities to satisfy their more intelligent, civilizing desires and aspirations. It raises the whole character and caliber of not only the wage earner himself, but of his wife and his children, and helps to give them the opportunity for education, improvement, and refinement which makes for a higher and better civilization.

A few weeks ago the chief justice of the New York Court of Appeals, in declaring an eight-hour law unconstitutional, explained that he was following precedents against his own strong belief and convictions, and even took occasion to say that owing to prejudice, doctrines are applied by some judges in labor cases which would not be considered or tolerated for a moment in ordinary commercial cases. This was a most significant remark. How true it is, our readers know too well. We commend it to the Parryites, as we commend to their study the Brooklyn decision we propose to discuss here.

The case was that of a certain non-union employe of a printing company against that company and certain organizations with which a union shop contract had been voluntarily made. The carrying out of this contract would have led to the discharge of the non-union plaintiffs, and they applied for a sweeping injunction to prevent the contracted parties from proceeding under their agreement, and also to prevent the organized workmen from organizing a strike, picketing, boycotting, or otherwise "interfering with the business of the company as a means of compelling it to execute the contract."

The lower court granted the injunction so far as it applied to the union workmen; but the appellate court radically modified it in several particulars. It will be profitable and interesting to consider the points involved separately.

"The prohibition of any strike by the defendants," said the court (Justice Jenks writing the opinion), "can not stand. Calling an agreement to strike, a conspiracy, does not change its character. A man who has not bound himself to an employer by contract can not be bound to him by law, and therefore he may quit work if the conditions—any conditions—are not to his liking; and what one may lawfully do alone he may do in concert with others. Hence it is not unlawful to organize a strike in order to procure the observance of a union shop contract."

The prohibition of picketing could not stand either. The word in the injunctive order was qualified (as it is, we may add, in many court orders now-a-days, thanks to sharp attorneys and pliant judges), and might signify a lawful act. The court said:

"Picketing may simply mean the stationing of men for observation. If in the doing of this act, solely for such purpose, there be no molestation or physical annoyance, or let or hindrance of any person, then it can not be said that such an act is per se unlawful."

This is the position for which we have persistently contended in the American Federationist as against the nonsense and hypocrisy of those who denounce every act of boycotting as criminal and un-American, and so on.

Finally, as to the contracts of the union

shop, the effort to secure the discharge of the non-union men, the court saw nothing wrong or illegal or contrary to public policy in the arrangement. We quote:

"If the employer preferred to have these workmen work for him on the conditions that he should employ none but their fellows, increase their wages and settle the hours of labor, than to have them strike and organize a boycott, I can not see why in the exercise of its rights to regulate its own affairs it could not follow this course and make the agreement.

"Is either party to the contract seeking to avoid it? If the employer has the right to employ whom he chooses and the employes have the right to work for whom they choose, and under such conditions as they may impose, is an outsider to be heard that the agreement between employer and employe must not be performed because perforce thereof the employer can no longer keep him in service? How can he be heard unless he has some vested right of retention by his employer? Assume that the agreement is performed, what results to the plaintiffs who refuse to join the union? Their discharge from this employment. But is not the employer free to discharge them even without reason or for any reasons which may seem to him sufficient, no matter how short-sighted, unjust, or arbitrary? Independent of the obligation of contract, the workman may quit employment and the master may discharge the workman, beyond the interference of the courts. If the employer can compel the employe to work against the latter's will, this is servitude. If the employe can compel the employer to give him work against the employer's will, this is oppression. If the courts sit to prevent discharges of workmen or to require workmen to remain in service, they exercise a paternal and visitatorial function beyond my ideas of their province."

Compare these wise and sober words with the preposterous and confused reasoning (or what passes for it), in the decision of Judge Adams of Cook county. Illinois.

Is it unreasonable to suggest that those "patriots" who prate about freedom, liberty, and "Americanism" will ponder and digest this opinion? It will do them good.

In the meantime, is it not strange that the New York newspapers, which have had so much to say upon these subjects, have not found time or space to comment on the decision of the appellate division of the supreme court of their country and state? They evidently liked the Adams' opinion better. But, gentlemen, why not meet and refute the logic of the latter and more elaborate opinion—if you can?—Samuel Gompers in American Federationist.

♠ ♠ ♠

OPEN SHOP IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

We are all familiar with the arguments for and against the strike, the lockout, the boycott, and blacklist, the union label, the apprentice question, and various other bones of contention. Among these, and by no means the least important, is the question of the open shop, so-called. The open shop strictly defined means a shop employing both union and non-union men. In other words, it is a non-union shop. Now, accepting the general premise that the trade union is necessary, and for the best interests of all, we must consider whether it is for the best interests of each individual workman to become a member of such an organization. To do this is but to go back to the first question, for if the union is necessary and a benefit to the majority, it must be that to all, and each member of the minority should bow to the will of the majority, for their interests will be looked after, and they will enjoy the fruits of organization and prevent anarchy in the industrial world.

* * *

So, having admitted the necessity of the organization of labor in our industrial world of today, has this union man not the right to demand, the majority being willing, that the minority must acquiesce? This is but to establish the principle of the union shop for the good of all. But it is maintained that this system, while perhaps it may do very well with private employers, can not be maintained in government employ. This can not be so, for if it can be proved that the principle of the open shop is a false one, then surely it

should not be used by our national government to batter down the results of the best efforts of our great industrial army.

To recognize the principle of the union shop in all other parts of the nation, and then except the government employes, only means to use the government service as a club to destroy all that the honest and unceasing efforts of organized labor has accomplished.

The first thought that strikes one's mind at the present time in regard to this question is the much discussed and now famous "Miller case," that controversy pertaining to the bookbinder foreman in the government printing office at Washington. The misrepresentations that have been given to the ordinary labor dispute in connection with individual employers or corporations, in town or city, state or nation, can not begin to compare with the manner in which this unfortunate affair was represented to the people at large.

* * *

As this case has been the key-note of this question for some time it will not be amiss to give a brief explanation of it.

William A. Miller was appointed to the government service in July, 1899, coming from Minnesota, as an active worker and an earnest advocate for the interests of organized labor, and indorsed by those bodies in that state. Through such influence he was made foreman in the department of binding, and was indorsed further to this position by his friends of organized labor. In this position the real character of the man began to reveal itself, and steps were immediately taken to determine what grounds existed for the flagrant charges that were circulated against him, against his character and his private life; for if these were substantiated, he was no fit person to be placed over American citizens, especially in the service of the government.

* * *

Mr. Miller was then summoned to answer, to defend himself, to declare his innocence to his fellow workmen, if he was innocent of those base charges; or was he really the character of person made out by them. This, I consider, they, his fellow workmen, as American citizens, had a right to do, and thereby preserve the purity of the American workshop, under the supervision of the government.

To this summons of his fellow men, although counsel was supplied him, he refused to respond, and absolutely ignored it. The result was that, not clearing or attempting to clear himself of the stigma which was upon him and which had been growing for so many years, he was expelled from the mutual association of his fellow men, and declared to be unfit for service among them as American citizens.

This decision was not rendered from mere hearsay, but was founded upon carefully authenticated records, which were produced at that time. However, Mr. Miller fulfilled the requirements of the civil service, and so was reinstated to his position, and "the incident was adjudged closed;" but, in spite of all, we can not say that a man's fellow workmen, with whom he is thrown in contact daily, moulding the lives of the younger associates and influencing all, can not have some say as to with whom they shall work.

* * *

And likewise it should be granted that if a man refuses to conform to the ordinary standards of American morality and integrity his peers may declare, and justifiably so, that they will refuse to be thrown in contact with him. This requirement that he is asked to respect is the same for all, and only what is necessary to give him the ordinary esteem of his associates. Granting the body this right to expel a member for non-compliance with necessary rules, and the further right to refuse to associate with him in their daily work, is but the recognition of the rule of majority control, one of the fundamental principles of all intelligent governments and institutions of freemen.

* * *

We have found the results of our organized union shop to be most satisfactory in connection with our state governments, in many of which it is firmly established. The success of the project in the Dominion of Canada is above question. There we find the government recognizing the union label.

Looking at the whole question briefly, we find that it would be for the best in-

terests of the individual employer to concede to his men organization, for by this means alone can real efficiency and satisfaction be obtained. Organization, or, as the master, Napoleon, would say, "concentration is all." Once efficiently organized, and then success. This can not be accomplished by any partial organization, but must include all. The non-union man must affiliate himself with the cause of all, and need not fear that he is surrendering his liberty, for with the whole it will be well protected, better by far than he can protect it alone.

Under such a system we need not fear an unreasonable assumption of power, for history tells us that the majority in a body of freemen are reasonable.—William T. Keleher, Law Department, Yale University, Class of 1904, in American Federationist.

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OUR PURCHASING POWER.

The final settlement of all labor questions of differences lies in the hands of the consumer, and by his or her demands that all goods purchased shall bear the union label will the power of trades unionism be established and the might of organized labor be made manifest forever.

If the great army of consumers who swarm around the counters of the various stores throughout the country only knew the power they have they could drive out for all time to come all sweatshop, prison-made, child-labor and tenement-house articles in this country. The buyer with the dollar in his possession is the boss for the time being, but few buyers realize this when they purchase goods.

If a few customers enter a certain store and demand union-made goods and are unable to procure same and refuse to purchase the non-union-made goods and leave to purchase elsewhere it means a loss to the dealer. Then the dealer in non-union-made goods learns the power of the customer and tries to retain said power by putting in a line of union-made goods. This is the proper way to get union-made goods on the shelves of the various dealers. If the great army of working men of this country would center their combined force in demand for union-made goods they would drive all unfair goods off the shelves in a short time, to be replaced by goods made by union labor. This would mean better conditions, more wages, shorter hours and improved sanitary conditions for the vast army of working men and women, and would be the means of putting the children in the schools and out of the workshops. It would benefit the merchant and the manufacturer alike—in fact, all mankind. Fully 75 per cent. of the goods sold is purchased by the women. It is the duty of all trades unionists to instruct their wives, mothers and daughters to buy union-made goods and to shun the bargain counters. If this is done the women will use their purchasing power in demanding and buying union-made goods.

The objects and benefits of the trades unions ought to be explained to our wives, mothers and daughters. Some trades unionists rarely mention the benefits they get through their union in the home circle. It is seldom that they subscribe for a labor paper, which ought to be in the homes of all trades unionists, it being a great power and yielding a tremendous amount of good for the labor movement.

Every dollar earned by union labor ought to be spent for union labor. If we want to create a demand for the label we must create a demand for other labels. When we do this we will learn the power of the consumer, and then success will crown the labor movement in all its undertakings.—The Tradesman.

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QUESTIONS ASKED BY A JUDGE.

Judge James Phelan, of Detroit, asks these questions:

"Have you ever known of a trades council or labor organization corrupting or debauching a legislature of any state?

"Have you ever read of a labor organization, no matter how humble, corrupting or debauching the members of a common council for the purpose of securing a franchise?

"And is it not the principal object of labor organizations to secure a better wage, such as will enable its members to leave their children in the schoolroom instead of sending them to the doorways of factories seeking employment at the tender age of fourteen?"

PRESIDENT'S PAGE

Our local unions throughout the country are continuously receiving some increase in wages and a betterment of their working conditions one way or another. Only where the teamsters are organized does this condition of affairs prevail, as the unorganized teamsters are working under the most deplorable conditions.

We recently visited a large city where some branches of our craft were not organized, the truck drivers in particular, and on making inquiry of some of the drivers upon the streets, I found that the wages paid was seven and nine dollars a week, and for which they worked from 5 o'clock in the morning until 7 and 8 o'clock at night. Compare these working conditions with those of the drivers of Boston, New York, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco, where they have an organization to protect their interests. In these cities you will find the teamster working regular hours and receiving fair remuneration for his services—receiving a remuneration which enables him to live as becomes an American citizen and in accordance with the American idea of living. The unorganized drivers are treated according to the employers' idea of justice, and having no organization to care for their interest are hounded and abused and worked very long hours. Still, there are some misguided drivers who believe that their interests are as well taken care of outside of the organization, but if the unorganized teamsters would but study the conditions which surround the men who are organized, I believe that it would not take long for them to become convinced that their place is in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

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Our local unions in the southwestern part of the country, and Texas in particular, have always been requesting that we send an organizer into that section of the country to give them some advice and instruct them as to how they could best organize these several localities. The General Executive Board, at its meeting recently held in Indianapolis, delegated Brother Michael Casey, Third Vice-President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, to visit that part of the country, and we feel sure that our locals in the southwest will be greatly benefitted if they will but follow his advice and instructions as to how to organize and care for the interest of the team driver.

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In another part of this Magazine will be found an article from the pen of John J. Fitzpatrick, who is a member of the Journeymen Horseshoers' International Union. In this article he asks for the support of the drivers to the label of his organization. Brother Fitzpatrick is an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, and in that capacity has often been placed in a position to help our local unions throughout the country and boom the welfare of the International organization; something which he has always cheerfully done. We request that our brothers take an active interest in the J. H. U., which is the emblem of honest workmanship on the shoes of the horses which we are called upon to drive. By doing this we not only aid the Horseshoers' Union, but the labor movement in general.

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The lumber teamsters of Chicago have won a grand victory after a strike of ten days, which was stubbornly fought by the employers. The main reason set forth by the employers against granting any increase in wages to the drivers was that the wood workers and others had stated that they were satisfied with the working conditions under which they were employed, providing no increase would be

granted the teamsters. We are unable to say whether or not this is true, but we would call to mind the fact that the teamsters have but recently been organized, whereas other trades had been securing better conditions for years, while the teamsters were in an unorganized state and were compelled to work under such conditions as the employer saw fit to give. The contention of the lumber drivers was that they were entitled to the prevalent rate of wages, which was $14.00 per week, and which they eventually secured with the understanding that no work be performed on Sunday, and that should a man be compelled to report at the stable on Sunday morning that he receive a day's pay for his trouble.

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THE WORKER'S SAFEGUARD.

Prof. John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin, discussing the causes of the union shop policy before the American Economic Association at Chicago, said:

"The union shop is labor's protective tariff. It is necessary where other kinds of protection are not found. Wages in government employment depend on politics and universal suffrage and do not need the protection of the closed shop. Railway employment is similar, and the railway brotherhoods are protected by a long line of promotion, while the scale of wages is issued as a general order by the company and applies to non-unionists as much as to unionists.

"The Machinists' Union, which is compelled to protect itself by closed shop agreements in general manufacturing, makes only open shop agreements on railroads.

"Where employment is in the hands of small competing contractors, as in the building and clothing trades, the closed shop is necessary. The non-union contractor, with cheap and imported labor, would drive the union contractor out of business.

"In the stove industry, bituminous coal mines and others the agreements are open shop, but this is because the employers' associations are strong and willing to enforce the agreement on all of their members. In these cases the open shop question is only academic because one association does not tend to destroy the other, but only to destroy the excesses of the other.

"A question which in the realm of pronunciamentos and abstract rights provokes class hatred brings its own solution when men acknowledge mutual rights. In many cases the employer gets a consideration to which he is entitled only when he agrees to the closed shop, as when he gets the advertising of the union label or when he gets the support of a national union in enforcing a local contract, as in the case of the Typographical Union, the longshoremen and many others. The circumstances differ greatly in different industries, and the question can not be settled on general principles, but must take the particular circumstances into account." ♣ ♣ ♣

AIMS OF TRUE UNIONISM.

It is the desire and wish of trades unions to elevate the social conditions of the country, and the best and most speedy way to accomplish this end is by education.

Shorter hours of labor will give the working men and women an opportunity to read and learn what the world is doing. It will also give the father and mother an opportunity to teach their children the way they should travel through life. A father naturally wants to have a little time to visit with his family and enjoy home life as it should be enjoyed.

Good wages for the father will permit him to give his children a chance to attend school and grow up to manhood and womanhood and become a benefit to the communities in which they reside.

Ignorance is the breeder of crime and its increase or decrease in a locality determines the number of jails and reform schools in said locality. The cost of maintaining these institutions is enormous, and if this money was applied to educational purposes it would do a greater amount of good.

The only way to obtain these benefits is to help organized labor to create a demand for union labor and union principles, and all who have the welfare of their country at heart should help all they can to bring about these results.—Labor News.

EDITORIAL

OUR PROSPECTS.

We are just emerging from a three-months' siege of exceptionally cold weather, without one single incident to mar our progress, and I feel safe in predicting a continuation of the prosperity which has abounded in our land for the past five years. We base our claim on the reports received from every section of the United States. While there are some localities that report hardships caused by lack of employment, the vast number of reports are much more favorable, and show that the great majority of our men are constantly employed. Of course, the better reports come from the larger cities or commercial centers, as it would naturally follow that the larger the city the more the demand for teamsters, owing to the fact that the larger cities require more goods delivered in the shape of fuel, food, clothing, to say nothing of the transfer, ice, carriage and building material drivers, and it is very gratifying to us to say that the prospects are exceedingly bright for the coming year. We anticipate very little trouble, and seek none, as we prefer conciliatory measures in our efforts to adjust our differences in preference to strife caused by strikes and lockouts.

HORSESHOERS' UNION LABEL.

The attention of union teamsters is called to the fact that it is your duty as union men to see that the union label of the International Journeymen Horseshoers' Union is placed upon all shoes of the horses which you drive.

The genuine union label is a combination of the letters J. H. U., and is stamped on the inside heel of the shoe near the heel calk, on the ground surface of the shoe. It is only stamped on the shoe while the shoe is being fitted to the foot. The label is a perfect guarantee that the shop using it is strictly union, employing skilled mechanics competent to shoe your horses; also that the shop is paying living wages and operating under fair conditions.

Every horseshoeing shop without exception is entitled to the use of the label, providing they get union prices and run the shop in accordance with union principles.

No excuse should be accepted from any shop owner if he does not use the union label.

The shops that do not use the label are opposed to organized labor, and nine-tenths of them are controlled by the Citizens' Alliance.

Union teamsters cannot afford to patronize such shops, because the purpose of the Alliance is to put the Teamsters' Union out of business. To patronize them is only to make your enemy stronger.

Don't accept any substitute for the Journeymen's label. Some shops use their initials, others some other design. They will tell you almost anything to make you believe they run a union shop, when, in fact, the shop might be the worst Citizens' Alliance shop in the town.

Some horseshoers will tell you that their stamp was stolen, lost or broken, or offer some other excuse, and unless you are firm in your demands for the label, they will continue to shoe your horses with cheap or scab labor.

The union label has driven the non-union horseshoers into the corner and now we find counterfeit labels used in cheap shops. If you detect the use of a counterfeit label, report the same to Roady Kenehan, secretary-treasurer, International Horseshoers' Union, 1548 Wazee st., Denver, Colo., and the counterfeiter will be vigorously prosecuted.

No matter how often you go into a shop

always agitate for and insist on the use of the label.

You cannot render the International Horseshoers' Union a more valuable service than by continually agitating for the J. H. U. label.

In doing this you will help to unionize every horseshoeing shop in the country, and thereby strengthen the position of the Teamsters' Union. In the event of trouble arising and strike-breakers being substituted for the union teamster, you will find the horseshoers in the vanguard, for we will never drive a shoe on a horse for a scab strike-breaker. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and "In times of peace prepare for war." Now is the time for the teamsters to act. Demand the union label!

JOHN FITZPATRICK,
Member Horseshoers' Local
Union No. 4, Chicago.

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FAULTS OF UNIONISM.

Unionism has great questions of progress to consider. They involve the perpetuity of civilization itself. It is accordingly a very narrow unionist who wastes his time in pointing out the petty faults of his fellow unionist.

The trades unionist is the truest friend of civilization, but we must not relax our work, but strive with more vim and vigor. Public opinion is gradually being educated our way. Our leaders are doing a great work in securing to the workers the rights which belong to them.

The hostility of trade unionism displayed by the exponents of "radical" reform is an unintentional compliment to the former institution, since it arises from the fact that the trades union, by accomplishing practical results, holds the workers true to the course of real progress.

Labor unions are built upon too solid a foundation for any "secret" association of employers to wreck. Organizations that will not bear the searchlight of publicity never accomplish anything. The finish of all citizens' union wrecking associations is already in sight. Peace to their ashes!

Protection protects everybody but the workingman, and he must depend on his union to protect him. The worker must depend on his union to increase his wages, and if the tariff was four times what it is now the laborer would not receive one cent more for his work. The bosses would simply pocket the difference, as they are now doing.

The labor movement must be kept pure or it will prove a curse instead of a blessing to the workers. If a limb of the human body becomes diseased, it must either be cured or amputated. If a labor union falls under the influence of bad men, it must be liberated or it will, to some extent, cause great damage to the whole movement.

In practice even the best intentioned government is forced to abandon much of the principle upon which it is elected. There is much wisdom in the observation that "political parties usually begin their existence in protest against great evils of some kind and as frequently degenerate into organizations for procuring office or for saving men the trouble to think for themselves."

Great results can not be achieved at once, and we must be satisfied to advance in life as we walk, step by step. It has been said that anybody can be a "knocker," but it requires brains to be a consistent booster. The labor movement of today is growing as a result of persistent boosting, and those who from design or otherwise do the hammer act can not permanently retard its forward progress.

Trades unionism has its faults, of course, but these are very largely the faults of numbers, not of principles or methods. We are not numerous enough, that's the trouble. How to increase our numbers, that's the ever-present problem. It is a problem that can only be solved by adherence to first principles—i. e., religious organization for religious purposes, political organization for political purposes, economic organizations for economic purposes.

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One man says that there is only one thing worse than being married, and that is not being married.

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After a man has had a convivial night of it he wonders how the other fellows could bear to make such fools of themselves.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S PAGE

INSTRUCTIONS TO NEW LOCAL UNIONS IN REGARD TO STAMPING DUE BOOKS.

OFFICIAL DUE CARD		OFFICIAL DUE CARD	
Initiation Stamp		April, 1905	July, 1905
	February, 1905	May, 1905	August, 1905
	March, 1905	June, 1905	September, 1905

Members when paying dues should see that the **Due Stamp** covers the month for which they pay.

Only members holding Due Cards stamped Up to Date can receive Financial Assistance from the International Brotherhood.

We have been cosiderably delayed in the publishing of a roster due on the quarter beginning January 1st, owing to the fact that the officers of our affiliated local unions have been careless in making a report of the results of the election held by their local union. It is utterly impossible for us to have a roster published until such time as we secure the names and addresses of the secretary-treasurers whose names appear in this roster, and we have been compelled to send out many communications notifying the locad secretaries of the neglect on thir part in not forwarding the results of the election of their local union to this office. I trust, therefore, that all those who have not as yet forwarded their list, will do so at once, so that we can go on with the work of publishing the roster, to be furnished to local unions in accordance with the laws as adopted at our Cincinnati convention.

* * *

In the February issue of the Magazine we published a notice calling the attention of the members of affiliated local unions to the advisibility of adopting a death benefit in connection with our organization, and from what information we have been able to gather during the short space of time which has elapsed since it appeared in the February issue of our Magazine, we are fully convinced that the memebrs are taking an active interest in this work, and have heard many favorable comments. We feel sure that the membership of our affiliated local unions will take an active part, and the delegates in attendance at the next convention will come instructed to vote for the adoption of the death benefit, as we have every

OFFICIAL MONTHLY REPORT

To the General Office of the

International Brotherhood of Teamsters

For the Month of *190*

From LOCAL UNION No. ..... *, Located at* .....

State of .....

Number of Members reported on last report, - -	48
Number of members initiated and reinstated during the last month, - - - - - -	11
	59
Number of members suspended or expelled during the last month, - - - - - - (deduct this amount from the above).	7
Total number of members in good standing on the first of ....., *190* ,	52

ALWAYS GIVE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MEMBERS

reason to believe that the same can be successfully carried out by incorporating new laws in our constitution, governing the payment of death benefits.

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BONDING OF SECRETARIES.

To the Officers and Members of Local Unions affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters:

Has your Secretary-Treasurer been properly bonded? If not, why not?

Our laws require it and members should demand it.

Do not neglect it; do not postpone it, but see that it is brought to the attention of your local union at the first opportunity.

Not that we believe our secretaries are inclined to be dishonest, but we do believe in the old adage that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and by placing our secretaries under bond, we remove any dangers that might otherwise surround us. It would have a tendency to cause us to be neglectful in our duties, if we were handling the funds of some institution and were not bonded, thus relieving us of any responsibility to the organization which we represent, and the only way in which we can insure the safety of the proper handling of our funds is by bonding our secretaries in a legitimate bonding company in accordance with the laws of our International Union.

The success of local unions depends, to a great degree, upon the manner in which their funds have been handled and properly accounted for, and a statement rendered by the trustees to the satisfaction of the members, as it has a tendency to create a feeling of confidence in the officers of local unions. I would, therefore, request that all local unions at once proceed to see that their secretary-treasurers are bonded, thus protecting their funds in accordance with the laws of our International Union.

MISCELLANEOUS

EMPLOYERS' UNIONS.

The most important movement in the economic world today is the new policy of organization adopted by the employers. Rapid as has been the recent growth of the labor unions, the coming together within the last two years of citizens' alliances and manufacturers' and employers' associations has been much more remarkable.

There is, there can be, no reasonable objection on the part of the workmen to unions of their employers, providing always that such unions are kept within proper bounds. Probably no serious effort will be made by the workmen to break up such organizations so long as they are properly conducted and do not make unreasonable demands and do not injure the property, invade the rights or interfere with the business of the workmen and do not allow themselves to be led or controlled by dangerous agitators or the loud-mouthed demagogues.

Employers' unions, conservatively managed, have before them a broad field for usefulness. Besides meeting together for consideration of their rights and wrongs and interests, they might assist each other in times of distress, financial or otherwise; they might make provision for the widows and orphans of deceased members; they might lend encouragement and support to the man who has failed and desires to begin anew; they might educate each other up to broader and more liberal views and gain a glimpse of those wide fields of human hope, endeavor and happiness which lie beyond the narrow bounds of business interests.

More than this they might meet on equal terms with unions of employes and discuss with mutual forbearance their separate rights and common interests, to the vast profit of both, and thus breathe peace on the chaos of industrial strife.

But, alas, it appears that no such beneficent purpose actuates these employers' associations. Like the newly formed unions, they are spoiling for a fight. "The task of the employers' association," the president of the Manufacturers' Association is quoted as saying, "is to pull up, root and branch, the un-American institution of organized labor as at present conducted."

All this antagonism springs from the spirit that inspired the slave owner before the war. "No one shall tell me how to run my business," says the masterful employer of white labor today, nor was the owner of the black labor of the South ever dictated to by his "help."

There was no interfering with wages, hours or conditions of servitude. No walking delegate cast his baleful shadow across the master's threshold. No committees sought audiences, and no grievance was redressed. There was nothing to discuss or arbitrate.

Those were ideal conditions for men who would not be dictated to, but fortunately they can never come again.

It is the master's desire to dominate which is at fault, for he aims not only to run his own business, but to dictate terms of employment, which is the business of the employe, and the master feels aggrieved when he fails to have his will, and fail he must with free men.

The policy of running one's own business will have to be abandoned unless the employer is willing to allow the employes to run theirs.

The free man must have freedom to dispose of his labor to the best possible advantage. He is not dictating, but exercising the ordinary rights of the seller, when he demands for his labor such terms as to him seem just.

Every seller of merchandise does the same. But the buyer of labor seems to think it impertinent when the seller refuses to sell unless the terms are fair. "Dictation," shouts the would-be buyer; "I won't be dictated to!" when the truth is that he is trying to dictate to the men whose labor he proposes to buy.

The first essential to absolute mastery by the employer is the open shop. We have always had open shops. The textile mills both North and South are open shops. The long hours and low pay of the little children show that the employ-

ers brook no dictation from the employes. The sweat shops are open. The teamsters of Boston ran open shops until recently on a basis of $8 per week for sixteen hours per day.

There are two distinct classes of employers of labor—one class that holds some form of monopoly and one that does not. The latter class, for lack of a better name, may be called legitimate business men.

The former, the monopolists, are the vampires which suck the life blood out of both the legitimate business man and his workmen.

The deplorable feature of the present policy of the legitimate employer is that he consorts with the vampire in an effort to subdue the workman and force the workmen to submit to a lower standard of living.

Feeling the pressure of keen competition, he turns against his employes, joins the cry against the unions raised by the common oppressor and is bringing destruction upon himself and his workmen.

The only salvation is for the legitimate business man to unite with the working men in a common assault on all forms of monopoly. These once destroyed, there will be no lack of profitable business and no idle labor.—Henry Sterling.

UNION LABEL FACTS.

In an article on the future weapons of organized labor in the International Bookbinder, Robert Glockling gives some interesting facts concerning the origin of the union label. He writes:

"No sign of a trade union label can be found by the writer earlier than 1874. It appears to be wholly of American origin; nor is any evidence at hand that unions, except in the United States and Canada, showed any special interest in it until 1893, in which year the trade union and co-operative congress of Great Britain gave it attention. Receiving favorable recognition, it was adopted and is now in use by the felt hatters of England.

"The chief reason for its adoption here is doubtless in the intenser and more embarrassing forms of competition under which labor unions suffer. Many devices, both good and bad, to which the American trade union has been driven, find their origin in the exigencies of this severer competition.

"All a priori theories of liberty and brotherhood yield quickly before the actual competition of different standards of living in a common market. The Australian trade unions were powerful enough practically to exclude the yellow race. The people there, as in England, are overwhelmingly of the same race. This fact makes the competitive struggle relatively a simple one. The attempt to understand the American trade union is incomparably more perplexing because of the effects. The constant pressure through immigration of a multitude of half-skilled laborers, representing far lower standards of life and at the same time introducing race antagonism, has driven the trade union in this country to catch at every weapon of defense. The label is one of those weapons.

"Its first appearance was in California during the sand lot agitation against the Chinese. The Burlingame treaty with China was concluded on July 28, 1868. In Article 5 both countries 'cordially recognize the inherent right of man to change his home and allegiance and also the mutual advantages of the free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects respectively from one country to the other for the purposes of curiosity, of trade or as permanent residents.'

"This hospitable mood was of short duration. In the same year 11,085 Chinese landed on the Pacific coast. In 1872 a San Francisco firm of cigar makers took on a number of Chinese. The number which up to that time came into direct competition with the work of any trade union must have been slight, except perhaps with the cigar maker, yet as with the then insignificant product of prison labor it aroused instant hostility against the cooly made cigars. The California cigar makers first struck, but how should a sympathizing public know which were cooly made cigars and which the product of American labor with its superior standard? To meet this practical difficulty a label was adopted.

"The apparent success of the label among the cigar makers raised the question of its adoption with other unions in

1883, and in 1885 it was adopted by that powerful organization, the hatters.

"In 1886 the label was adopted by the ready-made clothing trade, and from then on it has been adopted by many trades.

"The latest phase of the label craft is that which represents a group of industries, such as the allied printing trades label, which conveys to the buyer of the finished article the guarantee that not only the printer, but also the pressman, bookbinder, stereotyper—in fact, all branches through which the article has passed in the course of its production—have enjoyed fair conditions. Similar devices are in use by the wood workers; also the metal trades. The last to fall in line, I believe, is the building trades, adopted at the last convention.

"Upon its theoretic side the label stands primarily for better pay and for improved conditions of labor. Its practical and immediate purpose is, of course, to strengthen the union. The label is the chosen symbol of work done under union conditions.

"The label brings us to the union when it is in another mood, and we find it a peace loving association, bent upon improving society through improving the condition of work among its own members. It is an enthusiastic reformer. None ever fight with so much fervor as those who fight for ideals.

"The label has resulted from that steady, constructive effort toward improvement which is carried on by wage earners through the many months or years when they are not at war. It has great interest for all who love fair play, self-help and equal chances for all. Its capacity for affecting trade seems likely to produce rapid changes, and consequently the principal labels, how they are applied, just what they signify and whether they may be misused are matters that really concern our whole community.

"This, then, is the union label, a mere business device of the American workingman, invented to protect himself from broken promises and crooked dealings in the business world of bargains and competition.

"Its actual value to the craftsman in securing him the sort of life he needs is clear enough. As for the buyer, on whose demand the success of the label's work depends, its value to him, though less evident, is quite as great."

A RECOGNITION.

Like an oasis in the desert of commercial greed is the recent action of the Pasadena News Company in voluntarily increasing the wages of a portion of its employes. All printers who were receiving $2.50 per day are now paid $2.75 per day of eight and one-half hours. A few months ago the News reduced the hours from nine to eight and one-half.

Such acts as these go far toward harmonizing the relations between capital and labor, and every laboring man in Pasadena will have a kindly feeling toward the News through this generous action.

Pasadena printers have long been the objects of sympathy on account of the ridiculously low rate of wages paid, but it certainly looks as though better things were in store. The scale has been lower than in any city of equal size in southern California and lower than that of any other trade in Pasadena.

RELIABILITY IS WANTED.

The great prizes of life do not fall to the most brilliant, to the cleverest, to the shrewdest, to the most long-headed or to the best educated, but to the most level-headed men, to the men of soundest judgment. When a man is wanted for a responsible position his shrewdness is not considered so important as his sound judgment. Reliability is what is wanted. Can a man stand without being tripped, and if he is thrown can he land upon his feet? Can he be depended upon, relied upon, under all circumstances to do the right thing, the sensible thing? Has the man a level head? Has he good horse sense? Is he liable to fly off on a tangent or to "go off half cocked?" Is he "faddy?" Has he "wheels in his head?" Does he lose his temper easily or can he control himself? If he can keep a level head under all circumstances; if he cannot be thrown off his balance, and is honest, he is the man wanted.—O. S. Marden in Success Magazine.

LABOR NOTES

The Gold Fields Labor Council of West Australia has passed a resolution in favor of a six-hour working day, and as a labor ministry is in power the idea is likely to be realized.

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The plate printers will hold their international convention in Boston in June. Various local unions are now making preparations for the meeting.

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The Seamen's Union has passed a resolution urging Congress to abolish the law providing for the imprisonment of seamen who desert at foreign ports.

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There are more than 217,000 baggagemen, brakemen and conductors in the United States.

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The Switchmen's Union has paid out in the last three years, in disability and death benefits, the sum of $361,000.

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Union printers at Rockford, Ill., have reduced the working day to eight hours and fifteen minutes. A member of the union of that city has been appointed superintendent of state printing at the Pontiac reformatory.

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There is a difference. When an employer makes a move to better his condition he is a wise man. When the workman does the same he is an agitator or an anarchist.

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Unionism has a deeper meaning than simply the putting of a few more dimes into the pockets of the individual laborer. It stands for the moral education and advancement of the industrial masses. Its aims are high and holy.—Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Magazine.

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No cause that ever enlisted the support of men has been won without sacrifice. All progress comes through pain. If you are called upon in your day to sacrifice something for the common good of your class, do it cheerfully and in the consciousness that others before you made sacrifices too, and made them for your benefit. As they did their duty under conditions as discouraging as the conditions you live under, so you are called upon to do yours—manfully, courageously, tirelessly—until success comes, if not to you, then to those who come after you.—Exchange.

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Some men are so busy solving the labor problem that they have no time to earn their own living.

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The Expressmen's Union at Boston has empowered a special committee to lease two buildings for the establishment of local express offices whose business will be given exclusively to the express companies employing union drivers.

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The strike of the structural iron workers at Boston has been settled by a compromise. The men asked for an increase of five cents per hour, but have accepted two and a half cents, and were granted their demand for closed shop rules.

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Don't lose sight of the fact that those who do not work are fed, clothed and housed by those who do work; that they ride on flowery beds of ease, upon the backs of those who toil, and that the worse than useless breed is rapidly increasing.—Stockton Advocate.

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Capital cannot be usefully applied if it does not take care to keep up its exploitable material—the working men and women—to be exploited over and over again.

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If some people worked as hard to pay off their debts as they do to pay off their grudges, the financial condition of many persons would be materially improved.

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There are over 16,000 children working for the tobacco trust, for an average r[illegible]

of less than 34 cents a day. This indicates that there are tobacco users who are smoking and chewing the blood and fiber of the bodies of 16,000 American children. Should not this startling announcement stimulate the purchase of the union-made article.

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Over in Toronto the brick trust has become so hoggish in boosting prices that builders are turning their attention to cement as material for walls. The claim is made that there will be a saving of 30 per cent. in using cement.

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Over fifty of the sixty-five national and international unions connected with the American Federation have as their chief officials American-born men.

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The United States Steel Corporation has renewed its profit-sharing offer to employes.

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Do not think yourself educated if you can not keep your temper, if you have not learned to be kind and to bear patiently with the faults of others. It is a good thing to be able to construe a Latin sentence or work a difficult problem in algebra, but how trifling such things are compared with training in gentleness and courtesy and manhood! Unless the heart is educated, as well as the head, your education is only begun.

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The Central Labor Union of Indianapolis has a committee at work to purchase a park for the use of the labor organizations of Marion County, Ind., to be used for picnics and labor demonstrations.

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The tobacco trust has become so bold in Philadelphia that dealers are informed that they will receive no more trust goods unless they throw out all products made in independent plants. The same mandate will be handed to dealers in other cities.

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An amateur statistician in the government printing office has figured out that this government expends over $500,000 on an average each year restricting immigration, while the government of Canada expends $750,000 annually to induce immigration.

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The cost of the various strikes in Colorado, during the last sixteen months, is estimated at $23,036,000.

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Hotel clerks in Pittsburg and Philadelphia are forming unions for their benefit and advancement.

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People who coddle their little cares have no big ones.

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There are some things worse than a cross baby—a cyclone, for instance.

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Union labor continues to thrive in Indianapolis, notwithstanding the fact that Parry's "buggy" shop is located within its gates.

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That the life of the ironworker is like a soap bubble is the statement made in the Bridgeman, the official organ of the bridge and iron workers. The journal says that in the past year 1,200 ironworkers were killed and injured in New York state.

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Label agitation is being taken up more extensively by many unions. It is a work that is bound to prove valuable. Boom the label and buy union label goods.

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The Master Painters' Association and the Brotherhod of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, of Pittsburg, have signed another wage scale and agreement for 1905, which is practically a continuation of last year's contract.

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The men who prate about the open shop mean open to non-unionists and closed to union men, and all who echo the demand for the so-called open shop are sowing seeds of trouble.—Geo. E. McNeill.

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The Hatters' Union of England is said to be one of the richest unions in the country. It has $100,000 invested.

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The union is the greatest of existing forces in what is called Americanization.

It breaks down the barriers of race, nationality and religion; teaches self-government and obedience to elected leaders; sets up the goal of an American standard of living. Neither the church, nor the schools, nor politics, nor employers, can do this work.—Prof. John R. Commons.

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That organized labor has succeeded in benefiting its members can not be denied, especially where it has been inspired by lofty principles of right and justice. To organize simply to be a power, regardless of a higher purpose, is not the true spirit which should animate those directly associated with the movement.—Frank P. Sargent.

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The trade union movement has become organic. The American Federation of Labor represents a tribunal of judgment supreme, saving that the right of appeal to the people is always reserved. Those in search of short cuts to the millennium will always cavil at beaten roads, but their short cuts have always hitherto ran up a tree in a swamp.—Frank K. Foster.

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All this rant and cant about the open shop hallucination is positively enervating. Reduced to its final analysis, it means simply that the workingmen shall not be allowed to combine for self-protection. However, the manufacturers, stockholders and bondholders can have all kinds of close corporations for the purpose of mulcting the public.—Thomas I. Kidd.

FEW UNION MEN ASK AID.

Few applications for aid from members of labor unions are received at the Chicago Bureau of Charities, according to General Superintendent Ernest P. Bicknell, who recently entered into an arrangement with the Chicago Employers' Association to send men in need of work to the employment bureau operated by the association.

This cut represents the type of moving van used in the eastern country, and is owned by W. A. Lee, one of the fairest team owners in Troy. He hires union drivers exclusively and agrees to the working conditions as submitted by our Local Union No 227. The driver is B. Hill, a member of our Local No. 227.

"The unions, as a rule, take care of their members," said Superintendent Bicknell, "and we receive few applications for assistance from such men. In addition, members of labor unions are generally competent workmen in their various lines, and are superior to many of the applicants who ask us for aid."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Frazer Axle Grease.

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CORRESPONDENCE

Boston, Mass.

C. P. Shea, Editor, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I have been requested by the brothers of this local to write a few words for the Magazine. There was something which occurred last week in Market street, which I think would be well for others to know about. It was very hard going, and a team which was loaded a little too heavy got stuck in the snow, and they were unable to move the load one way or another. This blocked one side of the street, but on the other side teams were passing in a steady stream. As they passed along each teamster would look at the driver whose team was stuck, but seing no button on him, their heads would turn the other way and they would keep on going. Finally the teams on the other side were lined up so long that a policeman came to find out what the trouble was. He stopped a market team and asked the driver to help him, but when the driver asked this man if he had a button he said he did not and that he did not want one. That was enough; the driver of the market team refused the policeman and drove along. This man had to stay in the street over thirty minutes before he got a lift. I saw the same man this week and he had a button on the front of his hat. It is a bad place for a man to get stuck who does not have a union button.

Wishing the I. B. of T. success, I am,

Fraternally yours,

GEO. E. SIMONDS,

Cor. Sec. Local 631.

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Chicago, Ill.

C. P. Shea, Editor, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I desire to write you a few lines on the subject of conventions. I think it would be a good plan to hold them every two years, and elect our international officers for the same term. This would leave some forty or fifty thousand dollars which could be used in bettering the conditions of the teamsters and in building up the weak local unions. I believe that we would have less trouble in getting good men for the office if the same was made for a term of two years, as when elected for one year it seems that they just get in and have things running smoothly when there is a change. I do not believe in changing a good horse or a good man, and I would like to hear from yourself and other brothers on this question.

Hoping that you will give this space in your Magazine, so as to bring it to the attention of the teamsters at large, I am,

Fraternally yours,

THOMAS HESDON,

Vice-President Local 715.

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New York City.

C. P. Shea, Editor, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The Mail Wagon Drivers held their regular meeting, and officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows:

President, Thos. Tandy; Vice-President, John Holmes; Sec.-Treas., Anton J. Herman; Rec. Sec., Chas. Farrell; Cor. Sec., W. J. Ward; Conductor, Frederick King; Warden, John Allison; Trustees, Val Minakel, Max Freedman, Mike Burnell.

The meeting was one of the largest ever held in our new hall. The boys, however, have shown a disposition to attend the meetings more regularly. Our worthy brother and president, Thomas Tandy, was in the chair. He is looking so well that some of the boys hardly knew him. The boys of our local all have great respect and offer thanks to our worthy officers for the way they have conducted our business and cared for the interest of Local 537, as we are making

splendid progress and have a nice bank account. The local feels that if it were not for the honest and hard-working officers we would not be able to hold our heads above water, but we have the right men in the right places, and intend to keep them there for our own benefit.

The boys of our local also desire to thank Brother Anton J. Herman, secretary-treasurer, for his hard work and honest dealing, and in fact, desire to thank all of the officers, because they feel that never before has such a feeling of goodwill and loyalty existed among the members.

With best wishes from the boys of Local 537, I am,

Fraternally yours,

W. J. WARD, Cor. Sec.

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Greenville, Pa.

C. P. Shea, Editor, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The following is my report for the past month:

I remained in Pittsburg until about the 12th, working for the locals there. I then went to Beaver Falls, and from there to Reading, where I found the local in bad shape. I remained there about a week, trying to build it up. From Reading I went to Indianapolis, to attend the meeting of the General Executive Board. At the close of the meeting, as per orders, I came on to Greenville, where I find things in fair shape.

Fraternally yours,

C. F. O'NEILL,

Fifth Vice-President.

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Buffalo, N. Y.

C. P. Shea, Editor, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Local No. 636 Market Wagon Drivers had election and installation of officers. The following officers were elected:

President, E. J. Glenn; Vice-President, James Donovon; Sec.-Treas., William Myers; Rec. Sec., John Barton; Trustees, Eugene Owens, George Eacker, Thomas Doty.

Local No. 636 had a rare treat and also a surprise in the way of a visit from our worthy Fourth Vice-President, Brother Robb. By request of Bro. Glenn, Bro. Robb initiated our members and also installed our officers. The members of Local No. 636 deem it a great treat, as very few locals have the pleasure of having an international officer install the officers. We believe we are the only ones in Buffalo who have had that pleasure.

Bro. Robb also spoke a few encouraging and complimentary words to the members. He advised them to attend the meetings. After Bro. Robb's speech they all marched to the banquet hall where they had good music. Among the visitors were Bro. Robb, Bro. Eddy, president of Local No. 62, John McGraw, president of Local No. 83, John Kline, business agent, and others.

They all had a good time and went home well pleased. With best wishes to all, I am,

Fraternally yours,

E. J. GLENN,

Local No. 636.

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Danbury, Ct.

C. P. Shea, Editor, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Following is a list of officers elected and installed at the first regular meeting of Local 151, held in our own hall, Jan. 5, 1905:

President, Harrison Barrett; Vice-President, William Ginty; Sec.-Treas., F. E. Brown; Rec. Sec., Wm. Bazely; Cor. Sec., M. Edwin Harrison; Warden, F. E. Wilcox; Conductor, Joe Halbing; Trustees, James Vredenburg (3 years), Harrison Barrett (2 years), F. E. Wilcox (1 year).

The foregoing names represent men of good standing in the community, as well as never-ceasing workers for the cause of union labor. Hoping that prosperity and I. B. of T. will go hand in hand in the future, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

M. EDWIN HARRISON.

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Natick, Mass.

C. P. Shea, Editor, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I thought I would write you a few lines to let you know that we are not dead or out of the world, but are still alive and doing well. The local, however, is very quiet at the present time.

We had an election of officers on Jan. 24, but being sick I did not get to write

you at that time. The officers elected were:

President, N. E. Hall; Vice-President, John Ford; Sec.-Treas., H. A. Gurney; Sec., I. G. Hunter; Conductor, Thos. Morris; Warden, Gus Peterson; Trustees, A. Knight, Theo. Hill, B. J. Carroll.

We had a very lively time at our meeting; were addressed by a good speaker, and the boys listened with great interest. The monthly button was spoken of as being of great help to the local. We had visitors from Boston and Framingham. Ice cream and cake were served by B. L. Bain, a union baker, and a very good time was enjoyed by all.

Fraternally yours,

I. G. HUNTER,

Sec. Local 326.

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Fort Worth, Tex.

C. P. Shea, Editor, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—As it has been a long time since I saw anything in the Magazine from Texas, I will try to let the readers know we are still doing business. We elected officers for this year as follows:

President, O. H. Brown; Vice-President, E. C. Cook; Rec. Sec., Ed Glover; Sec.-Treas. and Reporter, S. J. Thompson; Trustees, A. Mobley, A. Warricing and Sam Anderson; Conductor, Jess Redford, Jr.; Warden, B. H. Cassidy; Delegates to the Trades Assembly, J. W. Stine, S. J. Thompson and B. H. Cassidy.

The election was harmonious and I think the new officers will go to work with a vim to build up our local. We initiated one new member and I have at present two applications for the next meeting.

Our organization is one of the oldest, being organized in 1898, with a membership of 300. But one thing and another caused it to go down and at times it has looked as though we would have to let the old ship sink. But a few old standbys stayed with it, and now I think we are on the road to prosperity. One thing, we have never had the advantage or help of an international officer. We have tried every way to get one down here, our last move being to send John T. Hinea, a Texas sheriff and formerly a member of the clerks' union, to Indianapolis after one, or rather he promised me to visit headquarters while there and bring Pres. Shea back with him if he could. If that fails I cannot say what our next move will be. We think a good, live man could increase our membership several thousand in Texas in a few weeks. Now we know that the general officers cannot supply all calls for organizers, but we feel that as big a state as Texas is entitled to some help in the way of organizing, as not a dollar has been paid out in the state from the defense fund, nearly all differences between labor and capital being settled by arbitration without resorting to a strike or lockout in Texas. I read with much interest Bros. Evans' and Longstreet's articles in January Magazine. If all members will read the Magazine carefully and be governed accordingly, our organization will soon be second to none.

Hoping you will at least find room for a part of this, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

S. J. THOMPSON,

Sec.-Treas. Local 65.

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Washington, D. C.

C. P. Shea, Editor, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—My last writeup having reached you too late for publication, a portion of this letter may appear rather out of date, but I hope this defect will be overlooked by the members.

Bakery Drivers' Union lost three members by death during the month of December, all within a period of one week: Bros. Geo. W. Jones, aged 26 years, of consumption; James C. Cooksey, aged 34 years, of heart trouble; and H. M. Whaley, aged 25 years, the sudden death of the latter being unusually sad and untimely. While crossing the tracks of the B. & O. railroad, near Riverdale, Md., his team was struck by a fast express on its way to this city, resulting in his being so terribly injured that he died a few hours later.

In accordance with the constitution our annual election of officers was held Jan. 5, resulting as follows:

President, Fred W. Fox; Vice-President, Harry A. Schultz; Rec. Sec., Thomas C. Fox; Sec.-Treas., Joseph E. Toone; Trus-

tee, three years, Frank Amrein. Thomas Jenkins was appointed Conductor, J. T. Harris, Warden, and Thomas Hill, Outside Guard.

Mr. Joy Pollard, general organizer of the Western Federation of Miners, addressed our union Jan. 19, and was listened to with marked attention as he described some of the outrages which were inflicted upon union men, their families and friends, during the military occupation of the mining region. He closed with an appeal for assistance, and Section 65, local by-laws, which limits outside appropriations to five dollars, was unanimously suspended and twenty-five dollars donated.

It is known that an agreement exists between the members of the Merchant Bakers' Association not to employ drivers who quit a firm or are discharged, at least not until a certain period has elapsed (generally understood to be six months, although none of the employers who admit the agreement will state the length of time). This agreement is being enforced, regardless of the fact that nothing whatsoever may be charged either against the ability or character of the man out of employment, even in cases where the employer has given the driver a first-class written recommendation. In the face of these facts drivers asking or accepting recommendations should not be deceived by them, for does it not plainly appear that they are not worth the paper they are written upon? If asked to furnish a name for such a rule, I should call it blacklisting, Mr. Editor, and blacklisting is dangerous business. No. 33 has requested a conference, for it has never been our belief that a man should be drummed out of the business simply because his former employer might lose a few hundred loaves of bread trade. We have no quarrel with the association, nor is this written to assist in provoking one, but we refer to it because it is today by far the most serious problem which confronts our local, and in view of the fact that the latter has never allowed its influence to be used to force a drunken or dishonest driver upon a firm its necessity is not apparent.

Thursday evening, Jan. 26, a party of relatives and friends celebrated the 55th birthday anniversary of Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, at the residence of Mr. Gompers, 2122 First street, N. W. Many friends also called at his office in Typographical Temple to shake hands and express their good wishes. President Gompers was also the recipient of many telegrams and letters of congratulation. With fraternal greetings and best wishes,

FRED W. FOX,
Magazine Cor., L. U. 33.

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San Francisco, Cal.

C. P. Shea, Editor, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Well, here I am again with a little news from Local 278. Our election took place last month, and I must say the boys used good judgment in selecting their officers. Brother L. Cornart, who has been elected president, is well known by all union men in this city. He has worked in the interest of the I. B. of T. for the past six years, he being one of the first to sign the roll of Local 85 of this city. He is a hard worker, and ever ready to aid the cause of unionism.

Brother W. J. Deasy, our vice-president-elect, is another, who, like Brother Cornart, is an oldtimer, he being a charter member of this local, and has served as trustee for two terms.

Brother Ed. J. Hewelcke has been reelected to the office of recording secretary, and has the honor of being the first secretary of this local. "'Nuf sed," for I hate to throw mud at myself.

Next comes Brother H. Waldorf as financial secretary. He is one of our past presidents.

The "man behind" is Wm. Grace, who has been our treasurer four consecutive terms.

Like "The man with the hoe," Brother J. E. Rourke, our new business agent, is another hard worker and appears to have the makings of a good business agent. He is also a charter member.

Now for the trustees, who are George White, known as the "Grand Old Man;" T. Dwyer, better known as "Tim," and E. F. Ott. Of course, there are others who deserve a lot of credit, but if I was to write all their good deeds it would

take all the pages of The Magazine to tell them. But I must say we have one of the best unions in this city.

Well, I guess this will be all for the present. Hoping we will have a little news for you in the near future, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

ED. J. HEWELCKE, R. S.

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La Crosse, Wis.

C. P. Shea, Editor, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I enclose herewith report of work done during the past month, as follows:

I left Indianapolis, Jan. 14, after we were through auditing E. L. Turley's books, and went to Brazil, Ind. I visited Local 166, and found them in very bad condition, as they had only six members in good standing, but between that Saturday and Monday, the night of their meeting, Brother Fugate and myself got 11 applications and prospects for more at their next meeting. I also visited Terre Haute, Ind., and found that city well organized in all crafts but ours. I believe we could organize a good local there without any trouble, but could not stay long enough myself to do so.

I then returned to Indianapolis, and from there I went to Milwaukee, Wis. I visited Local 790 and had a conference with the officers of Local 749, and I found both locals in very bad condition as far as membership was concerned. I found by examining the books, that they were kept in good condition, but that they had only 25 members in good standing, while Local 790 only had 24, but had received 5 applications for the next meeting. I find that the drivers in Milwaukee are the poorest paid of any in the United States, they receiving only from $7 to $10 per week, and very few receive the latter amount, although the cost of living is just as high as in any other city. I believe that if a good man was placed in the field there about April 1, they could get the city in pretty good condition, as the Association has not much of a hold among the employers of drivers. I would recommend sending some one there at that time.

I left Milwaukee on the 28th and went to Janesville. I visited Local 137, and found them in good condition. They have only 25 members, but have good conditions. I then went to Madison and visited Local 442, and find that they are about the best local in the state. They get good wages and do all the city work, and the sprinkling drivers get very good wages. They have a good set of officers, who are conservative and hard workers for the organization, but think that they could improve the conditions if the drivers of employers were organized, and they said that they were going to do all in their power to organize them. They have 97 members, but have not stamped all of the books, but said that they would purchase stamps and do so immediately, which no doubt they have done by this time.

Hoping that this report will be satisfactory, I will close with best wishes for our organization.

Fraternally yours,

A. B. WALTON, Trustee.

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Pontiac, Mich.

C. P. Shea, Editor, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—At a regular meeting of Local No. 348 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The hand of death has entered our midst and taken from us our estemed brother, Isaac Case, and

Whereas, The principles of unionism upheld by our late brother renders it eminently proper that his local should go on record as showing their appreciation of the services rendered and his merits as a man, therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow with humble submission to the will of the Most High, that we mourn our brother who has been called to rest, and that in the death of Brother Case this local union loses a brother devoted to its welfare. He was an honest and upright man and one well thought of by his fellow workmen. Therefore be it

Resolved, That this local union render its heartfelt sympathy to the grief-stricken widow and relatives of our deceased brother in this their hour of bereavement; that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of

these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy sent to the family of our late brother, and a copy to our official magazine.

JOSEPH PINE,
JOHN WARDELL,
WILLIAM EATON,
Committee.

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Worcester, Mass.

C. P. Shea, Editor, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The following is my report for January:

On the first I went to Lowell and took part in the election of officers and installed them. Now Local No. 72 of this city has been falling off, but I am pleased to say to you that I learn from letters from the recording secretary, that the meeting which I attended seems to have instilled new life into them, and I intend to visit them again in the near future, when I receive a notice from them. On the third, on your instructions, I proceeded to Troy, N. Y., but owing to the severe snow storm of the third and fourth I did not get there in time for what they wanted, but the President and Secretary Laughran, of Local No. 227, hoped that at the next call meeting that you would have some one there. Now, when leaving Boston, there was signs of Local No. 42, of Lynn, becoming involved in trouble and the same came on the morning of the fourth, but through the kind gift of Providence, a storm, a true blue union, and efficient officers, they won in three days, with nine hours a day and the same pay.

Having received instructions from headquarters to remain in this vicinity, owing to the presentation of Local No. 25's agreement, and the feeling existing on the master teamsters' side not being favorable, according to public expression, all organizations as well as the teamsters looked for a clash, but on the tenth, there being a little difference between committees on both sides, the same was laid over until the following Tuesday, when both sides met and mutually agreed upon an agreement to govern both sides for the ensuing year.

Pending this delay I visited the city of Lawrence, on a call of Brother Manock, and addressed members of Local No. 262. I also saw the president of the coal handlers, whose organization is chartered from the A. F. of L., and extended an invitation for him to affiliate with our organization. I promised I would call again and attend his meeting. I also visited Quincy and installed the officers of Local No. 333, which local is spreading its lines to towns which are unprotected. Also, on your advice, I came to Worcester to help Local No. 308, coal men. When I arrived in the city of Worcester, I called on President O'Connor and Secretary-Treasurer Hill and found that a committee of two from the union and one from the Central Labor Union tried to arrange a meeting with the coal dealers, but were refused the same. Finding that the feeling was set against meeting a committee, I started for Gen. Wellington's office and threatened if a meeting was not called I would not be answerable for any inconvenience which might arise. He then promised to bring about a meeting, and as my credentials from the state board were ahead of me, so the following day I met one more besides the General. This continued for more than ten days, when they offered a proposition, which I submitted to the union last Sunday, which they accepted without a dissenting vote. However, there were some who wanted to strike for more. Now, at this sitting I have practically every dealer who employs our men, and others who have not men, to accept this agreement. While it is not of my making, it is similar to the original one, with the exception of Article 3, Section 1, which the union agreed to cut out before I came on the field. Now, this does not go into effect until April 1, as they are holding the men to an agreement made verbally with Local No. 196.

Wishing success to all of our brothers, I am,

Fraternally yours,
FRANK P. FALL.

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New York City, N. Y.

C. P. Shea, Editor, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The following is a report for the month of January:

As the 1st of January is quite a holiday in this city only a few of the locals held

meetings. Local No. 98 had an open meeting and I addressed it. On the 2d I made arrangements with a firm in Brooklyn for a conference, as one of our locals was having trouble. On the 3d I had a conference with them and made two propositions, but they wanted time to think them over. On the 4th, with Bro. Gould, I addressed the meetings of the cloth sponge drivers and the city drivers. On the 5th and 6th, with the delegates from the bartenders' union, we went among the drivers of laundry wagons and mineral and soda water wagons. On the 7th, held a meeting of the drivers of stable G of the city. On the 8th attended meeting of the executive committee of Locals Nos. 654 and 607. On the 9th, with Bro. McLaughlin, of Local No. 654, went and settled a grievance. On the 10th I went to Brooklyn on the Hurley matter of Local No. 98. The 11th and 12th I spent among the lumber teamsters of Brooklyn, and attended a meeting of Local No. 466 and No. 584. On the 13th I went with Bros. Gould and Ashton to get an agreement signed with Local No. 607. On the 14th I went down town among the express drivers, endeavoring to get them into the express local, and held a stable meeting of the city drivers. On the 15th I went over to Brooklyn and held a meeting of the lumber teamsters. On the 16th I went with Bros. Gould and Jennings to bring about a settlement of the trouble in Jersey. On the 17th, with Bro. Jennings and a committee from the local, brought about a settlement.

On the 18th, with the two business agents of the bartenders' union, held a conference with the managers of the Henerson Coat and Apron Supply Co., in regard to the drivers. On the 19th, with Bros. Ashton and Kenny, the president of Local No. 607, went to endeavor to unionize a stable. On the 20th went with Bro. Ashton to have two agreements signed with employers outside of the employers' association. The 21st I spent among the manure drivers, who had a charter at one time from the T. D. I. U. On the 22d held a meeting of the lumber teamsters of Brooklyn and had them send for a charter. On the 23d, 25th and 26th held a meeting of stables B G and K, city drivers. On the 24th, with Bro. Ashton and Bro. Fowler, a committee appointed by the Joint Council to wait upon the

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superintendent of the mail wagons with a grievance. On the 28th held an open meeting of Local No. 98. On the 30th among the coal drivers of Brooklyn. On the 31st waited upon an employer who signed an agreement with one of our locals who had a grievance against them. With Bro. Gould and a committee from the Joint Council we instructed the mail wagon drivers to stay at their work until their agreement expires in July.

On the 26th and 27th attended the meetings of the Joint Council. Agreements have been signed by the individual employers with Delegates Fowler of Local No. 644 and Heller of Local No. 342. The delegates of the coal teamsters have gotten some signed also; so have Prescott and Rogan. Hoffman and Cleary are doing some grand work for Local No. 708, so is the delegate of Local No. 98; in fact all delegates are doing good work. I want to say that the business agent of Local No. 506 was taken sick, and Bro. Tom Martin went out to assist the other agent while Bro. Martin was laid up, and by his coolness, good judgment and tact he was able to bring his organization out safe.

Hoping this will meet with your approval, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

T. J. MINIHAN.

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The mill owners at Fall River, Mass., having turned down the unionists' proposition to compromise the great textile workers' strike, the latter resolved to stay out indefinitely. We have here a splendid illustration of the absolute planlessness and criminal status of frenzied capitalism. The Massachusetts mill owners complain that cotton is so high that they are compelled to cut the wages of their 25,000 employes below the pauper level, while down in the Southern states the cotton growers declare they will burn 2,000,000 bales to keep up prices, and that prices are so low now that bankruptcy stares them in the face. Thousands of bales have already been burned. And thousands of poor are shivering because they have not sufficient clothing! Did you ever hear anything so infernally idiotic? —Cleveland Citizen.

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OBITUARY

Whereas, An all-wise God has removed from among us our beloved and loyal associate, Timothy Cronin, one who in life was ever true in word and deed to the grand abiding principles that bind us in fellowship, therefore be it

Resolved, That as a mark of respect for the memory of our departed comrade, the charter of Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local Union No. 227, be draped in mourning cloth for a period of thirty days; that we tender our heartfelt sympathy to our brother's widow in her great loss; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be made a part of the records of the Union, and a copy of them be sent to the widow of our lamented fellow member.

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South Chicago, Ill., Feb. 2, 1905.

C. P. Shea, Editor, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—At the last regular meeting of the General Teamsters' Union Local No. 742, the following resolution of respect and condolence was passed:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to take from our midst Brother Walter Brockenshire, our brother and fellow worker, and

Whereas, His sad taking away was so sudden and unexpected that even his relatives were not prepared for such a sad blow. We, the members of Local No. 742, feel that in the loss of our late Brother Brockenshire, the teamsters of South Chicago have lost a dear and good friend, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 742, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, in regular meeting assembled, deeply deplore and regret the death of our late brother and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his wife and children, in this, their hour of bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the local, a copy sent to his wife and children and a copy sent for publication in our Magazine.

JOE YEAGER, President,
A. MERRILL, Rec. Sec'y.

❖ ❖ ❖

Dayton, O., Feb. 2, 1905.

C. P. Shea, Editor, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—At a regular meeting of Local No. 52, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler to remove from our midst the wife of Brother E. J. Cameron, our brother and fellow workman, therefore be it

Resolved, That we deeply mourn his loss with feelings of regret and sorrow, softened only by the confident belief that her spirit is enjoying perfect happiness and eternal rest in the better world above; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local; that a copy be sent to Brother Cameron; that a copy be sent to our official Magazine, and that they be published in the Union Picket.

GEO. R. RICHARDSON,
JOHN KNETZER,
ANDREW SCHMITTAUER,
Committee.

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REFERENCE: Columbia National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.